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League of Red Cross Societies

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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies, of the following countries : Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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"I SERVE"
(The Motto of the Junior Red Cross)

Juniors Stand the Test

It is in her first storm that the captain of an untried ship finds out what his vessel is really worth, and it is in a crisis that a world movement shows whether it has been well and truly built. The Junior Red Cross movement is showing today that it can face foul weather and ride high seas.

The world economic crisis has borne heavily upon the junior organization of the Red Cross in every country of the world and has crippled none of them. In every country the leaders of the movement have found that, as the crisis developed, it brought in its train increased distress and therefore increased responsibilities for the Red Cross. In every country the contribution which the Junior Red Cross members could make was revealed as greater than it had ever been before. In every country their leaders have shown themselves resolved that the Junior Red Cross should prove equal to the test.

It would not have been surprising if, in such times as these, the progress of the Junior Red Cross had been for a while suspended. It would not even have been surprising if some little ground had been lost, but there has been no wavering and no thought of turning back. The Junior members of the Red Cross have become so deeply impregnated with the Red Cross spirit that they have seen in the crisis a unique opportunity for service and have gone forward one and all to grasp it. There has been no ground lost : there has been much gained. Junior Red Cross membership has not fallen off: it has increased. Junior Red Cross activity has not diminished: it is wider and more effective than it has ever been.

There is today hardly any important work undertaken by the Red Cross nationally or internationally in which the Juniors have not their part.

The first six months of this year have witnessed a coming together of national Red Cross conventions in many countries and the organization in others of all manner of nation-wide demonstrations of the vitality of the Red Cross movement. Everywhere the Junior membership of the Red Cross has been to the fore and everywhere their enthusiasm has proved an inspiration. Never have there been such conclusive demonstrations of the singleness of mind and purpose which animates Junior and adult members alike of the Red Cross one and indivisible.

It is to be hoped that the growth of this spirit augurs well for the solution of a problem which, for some time past, has occupied the minds of Red Cross leaders nationally and internationally—the problem of retaining in the ranks of the Red Cross loyal and enthusiastic youthful adherents, when they cease to be Junior Red Cross members because they have ceased to be school children. It can be done if Red Cross committees make it a policy to remain in contact with these boys and girls when they leave school and to keep them interested, and if the Junior Red Cross sections similarly make it a policy to impress upon the older juniors that their connexion with the Red Cross is meant to be, not a part of their school life only, but an ideal to be carried through life. National Societies will be securing a precious asset for themselves as well as rendering a valuable service to the growing generation by devising for these adolescents useful activities upon which they can employ their energy and through which they can help their neighbours.

Youthful enthusiasm is contagious, and the young are the best propagandists in the world. It must be remembered that one important contribution which the Junior Red Cross has made to the Red Cross movement lies in the fact that it has spread the Red Cross ideal among those who carry a large measure of responsibility for the formation of public opinion. Those who work in the cause of education, and of physical and moral education in particular, now stand in ever-increasing numbers behind the Red Cross movement. They have been won to the Red Cross not by philosophical considerations, but by the logic of facts. They have been able to see results.

The schools in which the Junior Red Cross health programme is carried on show a definite improvement in the health records of their pupils. School children who follow the precepts of the Junior Red Cross in their relations with other children prove to have cultivated an unselfish and co-operative habit of mind which strengthens their characters and makes them better future citizens. Junior Red Cross membership has come to mean practical goodwill, practical helpfulness, practical enrolment for service. To all this the teachers can testify, and they testify also to the value of the Juniors' international school correspondence as a means of promoting better understanding and increased cordiality in the international relations between young people throughout the world.

The Junior Red Cross has been called the hope of the future. It is coming to be more than a hope—a guarantee of better things to come.

Ernest J. Swift

Reading and Convalescence

The increasing importance of the provision and staffing of hospital libraries has recently been recognized by the London School of Economics, which lent one of its lecture rooms for a pioneer course in the subject. The movement for providing books for use by hospital patients began during the War and derives in the main from an organization established at the War Hospitals Library begun by two members of the London Library. This has been continued for the past thirteen years as the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John Hospital Library. It now distributes over 313,600 books and magazines a year to nearly 1,750 home and overseas hospitals.

The Italian Red Cross has realized for some years the importance of books in its hospitals. The Duchess Helena of Aosta Hospital (300 beds) for non-pulmonary tuberculosis at Trieste has a library of some 600 volumes which was started in 1920 with the help of donations. The Provincial Red Cross Committee makes a regular contribution to its maintenance, and has recently increased its contribution from 1,000 to 5,000 lire a year.

The Cesare Battisti Institute at Rome (170 beds) for tubercular patients has had a library since 1929 and now possesses 1,363 volumes. Two other tuberculosis sanatoria, the Emanuela Filiberto di Savoia Duca d'Aosta Sanatorium (244 beds) at Varese and the Lanzo Torinese Women's Sanatorium, possess libraries of 1300 and 200 volumes respectively. The subjects range from novels and books of adventure to religion and science. Special precautions are taken to prevent infection and the books are regularly disinfected with formaldehyde vapour.

There can be little doubt as to the beneficial effect of a wide variety of reading matter in relieving the tedium of convalescence and hastening recovery. Moreover, Red Cross Societies are peculiarly well placed for supplying the need, since the size of their membership makes it possible to keep up a steady flow of books and magazines. The need is a steadily growing one, particularly for children's books.

International Aid

International solidarity in the face of disaster is as strong as ever, despite the national problems with which almost all countries are confronted as a result of the economic crisis.

Following the recent earthquake which devastated the island of Cos, in the Ægean Sea, the Greek Red Cross placed a sum of 100,000 drachmae at the disposal of the Italian Red Cross for the relief of the sufferers.

After the contribution of 10,000 Yen from the Japan Red Cross Society, announced last month, the American Red Cross has received from the Chinese Swastika Society 100,000 Chinese dollars to be expended on providing relief for the victims of the earthquake in Southern California.

The Hungarian Red Cross has sent a donation of 1,000 Pengös to the Greek Red Cross for the relief of the Chalcidice earthquake sufferers.

Bringing X-Rays to the Home

The Mobile X-Ray Unit belonging to the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society accomplished interesting and valuable results during 1932, according to the report of the Joint Council of the Order and the Red Cross. This service enables doctors to obtain radiographic examinations of the very highest quality, without the risk sometimes entailed in removing the patients, from their homes Radiography daily grows in importance and value in the diagnosis and prognosis of disease. Some idea of the extent to which resource to radiography has increased in recent years may be gained from hospital returns, which show that in the five years from 1925 to 1930 the number of radiographs made in proportion to the total number of cases treated has increased by thirty three per cent.

The days are long past since the value of radiography was confined to cases of fracture. Its use in chest work in particular has made great strides, and the apparatus in the Mobile Unit has been specially designed to enable advantage to be taken of the new tele-radiographic chest technique.

Medal for Highway First-Aiders

To the French National Union of Touring Associations (U. N. A. T.) is due the initiative of instituting a medal for First Aid on Highways. The first awards were made in Paris on April 30th, in the course of an official ceremony attended by the Minister of Public Works and Touring, to persons having rendered conspicuous service in connexion with first aid on highways. The Marquis de Lillers, President of the Central Committee of the French Red Cross, was represented by M. d'Enfert, while M. Clouzot, of the International Red Cross Committee, and Mr. Swift, League of Red Cross Societies, attended on behalf of the international Red Cross.

Dr. Béhague, chariman of the Committee for First Aid on Highways of the U.N.A.T., paid tribute on this occasion to the French Red Cross for its collaboration, and to the League of Red Cross Societies for its assistance to this movement.

The Gold Medal was awarded to the French Touring Club, to the French National Federation of Automobile Clubs, to the Central Committee of the French Red Cross and to three guardians of first-aid posts. In addition, seven silver medals, seventeen bronze medals and thirtyseven diplomas were awarded.

Death of General Demolder

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death, at the age of 64, of General Demolder who, for two years, held the post of Vice-President of the Belgian Red Cross.

General Demolder had been a member of the International Commission for the Standardization of Medical Supplies since 1928 when, at its sixth session, he was elected Chairman. He played an important part in the Diplomatic Conference held at Geneva in 1929 and was appointed *rapporteur* of the first commission charged with the revision of the Geneva Convention.

BRITISH EMPIRE

An Enterprising Branch

The Branch of the British Red Cross established on the Gold Coast two years ago has progressed in a remarkable manner and is receiving the whole-hearted support of Africans and Europeans alike. Its main preoccupations are maternity and child welfare, and health education. First aid and hygiene are very popular in the schools, where Junior ''links'' have been formed, and the boys return to their villages ''veritable missionaries of hygiene'', in the words of the teachers. The schools have raised considerable sums of money for the Branch, but the question of finance is serious.

One of the many ingenious schemes adopted for raising funds is the collection of empty bottles. It is estimated that the net profit from this source will be £72 per annum—a sum sufficient to maintain a qualified African midwife in the town of Kumasi.

The ''Gold Coast Spectator'' of February 25th reports as follows on the work of a Junior link in a small school situated far off the beaten track:

Extraordinarily good work is being done by the Junior Red Cross at Odobin. During the past year, extensive town cleaning work was undertaken, and low growths that harboured venomous reptiles were cleared. The important work of improving the source of water supply has been carried out and further efforts are being made to render the improvement a lasting one.

CANADA

The New Education

This is how Dr. E. J. Davey, School Medical Officer at Hamilton (Ontario), in the course of a radio talk to Canadian listeners, described the salutary influence of the Junior Red Cross on the child's mentality:

How is it a boy can play baseball or football or hockey all day and never tire, and yet when he is asked by his father to shovel a little snow or carry out some ashes he is tired in no time?

How is it a girl can hike with her chums for miles in order to have a picnic in some delightful spot and never think of complaining of the effort, and yet when Mother asks her to help wash the dishes, or help mind the baby, she is just too tired for words?

Why is it that Dad has to stand over Bill every minute to see that he does his homework in arithmetic, history and what not, whilst he can leave him for hours with Robinson Crusoe or Tom Sawyer and forget that he has a boy?

Why is it that Mother has to urge and coax and threaten Mary because she is so ''picky'' in her eating at the home table, when this same Mary will visit at her chum's place and eat everything in sight?

We all know the answer,—where there is novelty and interest there is no need to urge or coax in order to get things done.

This is the principle through which the Junior Red Cross seeks to promote health among school children. By presenting health information in an interesting way, by stimulating health habits through group interest and responsibility, Junior Red Cross is able to secure far greater results along health lines than can usually be secured through the ordinary avenues of academic teaching.

When Dad sees Junior come home from school and wash his hands before eating, ask for a second helping of all the vegetables that have been prepared for the mid-day meal and then slip upstairs to brush his teeth before returning to school, he will recognize the fact that a Junior Red Cross Club has been organized, and that Junior is secretary or treasurer or some other important cog in the machine.

When Mother notices that Mary chooses milk instead of tea for lunch, is very particular about having the window of her sleeping room opened at night, no longer sits down to read in a dark corner or facing the light, she will understand at once that Mary has become a member of the Junior Red Cross Club in her class.

Such is the transformation produced by Junior Red Cross. Many a parent and teacher will bear witness that this is the usual result where this organization enters into the school life of children. What was formerly a matter of driving, coaxing, or bribing, in order to secure the regular performance of the ordinary health procedures, has now become the spontaneous activity of a Red Cross Junior.

Under the guidance of the teacher the class is organized to carry out its own programme. Officers, and committees assume the responsibility and direction of effort. The motto is ''I serve'', and special interest is taken in the discovery and treatment of crippled or otherwise handicapped children throughout the province. In the last ten years, 9,765 such children in Canada have received treatment because of funds collected through the Junior Red Cross.

Altogether I know of no organization that has a better influence for good on the average child, physically, mentally and morally, than the Junior Red Cross.

COSTA RICA

General Assembly

The annual assembly of the Costa-Rican Red Cross took place on May 19th last, and considered the report for the year 1932 submitted to it by the president, Señor Ernesto Quiros Aguilar.

The report states that the Red Cross dispensary at San José and the ambulance service have been extremely active. A baby clinic has been opened in the capital, the expenses of which are being met in part by the town council, the Rotary Club, other institutions in San José and business men.

Junior Red Cross membership has been well maintained and the Juniors have found many opportunities for service.

Señor Aguilar was re-elected president of the Society.

DENMARK

A Day of Propaganda

The King of Denmark gave his authorization and good wishes to the Red Cross membership and propaganda campaign organized throughout the country on May 8th last. Special significance was lent to the manifestation by the celebration, on the same day, of the jubilee of the Red Cross Samaritan courses.

In preparation for the "Day", circular letters were sent to the local sections well in advance, recommending the sale of Red Cross emblems and stamps and urging them to give wide publicity to the activities of the Society by means of pamphlets, posters, newspaper articles and picture post-cards.

In fixing the quantities of material to be ordered, the Central Committee took as basis eight per cent of the population.

The campaign was inaugurated by a wireless talk given by Mr. Andresen, Secretary-General of the Danish Red Cross.

The results thus far available would seem to indicate that the success of this year's membership drive has been greater than that of any previous year. If this supposition is confirmed, it will be a striking proof that the general public has realized and appreciated the increased responsibilities incumbent on the Red Cross during the present period of stress and discouragement.

FINLAND

Fund-Raising Entertainments

Supporters of the Finnish Red Cross, realizing that, to meet the added demands on its services arising out of the present economic chaos, the Society must have funds, which are hard to come by at such times as these, have lately been busy with schemes for raising money without appealing to public charity.

Thus, Sonja Henie, the world's champion woman skater, conceived the generous idea of giving an exhibition of her skill at Helsingfors last March and turning over the proceeds to the Red Cross. A few weeks later, the Society benefited by the organization of a Wagner Concert.

FRANCE

Annual Meeting of Juniors

The annual assembly of the French Junior Red Cross Section was held in April under the chairmanship of Senator Justin Godart, former Minister of Health, and was attended by the presidents of the three constituent societies of the French Red Cross, officials of the Junior Section and a number of teachers and pupils.

Reports indicated that the Junior Red Cross in France had never been more flourishing; marked progress has been made during the last year and, thanks to the growing interest among teachers, the movement is tending to become general throughout the country.

In her report on the year's activities, the Secretary-General laid stress on the collaboration of Juniors in the welfare activities of the Red Cross: baby clinics, summer colonies, clothing cupboards, etc., Nearly a hundred children were sent to summer colonies last year through the efforts of Juniors in all parts of the country. Inter-school correspondence is growing steadily, exchanges having more than doubled in the past two years; French Juniors are now in contact with 36 countries.

Appreciation of the health propaganda of the Section is shown by the Department of Social Hygiene of the Seine, which recently ordered 60,000 of the Junior Red Cross health postcards.

Health Institutions

According to the report on the year's work submitted to the annual assembly of the ASSOCIATION DES DAMES FRANÇAISES (French Red Cross) on April 3rd last, the A. D. F. now supports the following institutions: seven hospitals and preventoria in climatic stations, where 500 children are constantly under treatment; 44 anti-tuberculosis clinics, 52 health centres and 170 baby clinics. In Paris alone, 141 nurses took the A. D. F. diploma in 1932.

GERMANY

Agricultural Volunteers

There are thousands of small farmers in Germany today who cannot afford to employ agricultural labourers, with the consequence that their families, and more particularly their womenfolk, are grossly overworked. On the other hand, the countryside is swarming with young men who previously found work on the farms and who are now reduced to idleness and penury.

The Government decrees of March 3rd and 11th last, providing for voluntary farm work, are intended as a remedy for these two evils. The State has undertaken to grant small farmers the funds necessary to engage unemployed labourers for the tilling of their fields. This measure applies only to farms covering an area of less than 40,000 square metres. Several applications have already been received.

The volunteers, who are mostly young men and women under 21 years of age, are not entitled to unemployment pay, but are housed and boarded free of charge by their employers and receive pocket money (25 marks per month for the men and 20 marks for the women) on condition that they remain at least six months. To encourage the peasants to interest themselves in the agricultural training of young volunteers, the Government is offering premiums to farmers having employed a volunteer for a minimum of twelve months.

The labour exchanges, welfare agencies and youth associations have been asked to urge young unemployed to volunteer for this work. The German Red Cross has invited its local sections to do likewise. It is hoped by this means, not only to alleviate the prevailing distress among the youth of the nation but also to implant in young people the taste for country life and thus check the exodus from the villages to the towns.

GREAT BRITAIN

Florence Nightingale

On behalf of the British Red Cross Society, Mrs Prentice, a second cousin of the "Pioneer of Nursing", laid a wreath on her illustrious kinswoman's memorial in London on Red Cross Day, May 12th, the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth.

An Idea for Red Cross Day

The April issue of the British Red Cross Quarterly Review describes a scheme suggested for use by the Society's branches in organizing "Red Cross Day".

The experiment was first made by the Surrey branch in connexion with a propaganda week held

last winter. An empty shop, lent to a local section for the duration of the campaign, was fitted up as a First-Aid Post and information bureau. Posters, leaflets, etc., were displayed in the window and two voluntary aids were constantly on duty.

Pre-arranged "cases" were brought to the Post by ambulance for attention. Lantern slides were shown in the evenings and proved a great attraction, while demonstrations of first aid, bed-making, etc., drew eager crowds to the window. Members were on duty at cinemas and other public places, and the Chamber of Commerce circulated Red Cross literature to its employees during the week. Good notices were given before and after the event by the Press. In spite of bitterly cold weather, the interest aroused was deep and intelligent, and recruits of an excellent type resulted. The cost of the week was under £6, the premises, gas and use of the ambulance having been provided free of charge.

Annual Training Camp

The annual training camp for members of voluntary aid detachments is being held at Osborne, Isle of Wight, from May 19th to June 6th. Courses of six lectures, to be followed by an examination, are being given on the following subjects: Camp Cookery, Invalid Cookery, Hygiene and Sanitation, Infant and Child Welfare. The programme includes drill and practical nursing.

A course of training for officers of detachments will follow, from June 6th to 13th, and will include practical work in First Aid, Home Nursing, How to Teach, and a special course on First Aid in Chemical Warfare and Defence against Gas Poisoning.

GREECE

Help from Yugoslavia

On the occasion of the earthquake that struck Greece last winter, the Yugoslav Junior Section forwarded a sum of 5,000 dinars as a gift from its members to their Greek friends affected by the catastrophe. In thanking them the Secretary-General of the Greek Section said:

We are deeply touched by your letter of sympathy and compassion. It is a further proof of the strong bond which links the national Junior Red Cross sections and of the sincere friendship which exists between our two countries. Greek Juniors, who have worked with devotion to help their friends who suffered from the earthquake, will learn with joy of this generous gift and bless the spirit of solidarity which unites the children of the world.

HOLLAND

Successor for Dr. van Slooten

The Netherlands Red Cross announces that, by Royal Decree of May 6th, 1933, Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius has been nominated Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Society in succession to the late Dr. van Slooten. Dr. Donker Curtius will also represent the Netherlands Red Cross on the Board of Governors of the League.

INDIA

Sight Preservation

Eye affections—and their all-too-frequent sequel, blindness—constitute one of the gravest of the many scourges to which the population of India falls prey. It has been calculated that the number of blind in the country is in the neighbourhood of a million, while three times that number are either purblind or afflicted with acute troubles of vision.

For the most part, ocular affections are avoidable and their prevention is primarily a matter of appropriate health instruction. The Indian Red Cross has therefore decided to launch a campaign with the object of educating the public in the causes of the most common eye diseases and how to escape them. Acting on the principle that the young are more easily influenced than their elders, this propaganda is being addressed to school-children through the medium of the Junior Red Cross.

As a preliminary to the campaign, two brochures have been published on sight preservation. One of these, designed for children and adults, describes in non-technical terms and with the aid of numerous illustrations, the symptoms of eye diseases most frequently encountered in India, with means of preventing them. The other is intended as a programme of action for those engaged in the campaign, and demonstrates how Juniors may help those about them to safeguard their sight.

JAPAN

Disaster Relief

A graphic account has been received from the Japanese Red Cross of its intervention on behalf of the victims of the earthquake, followed by tidal-wave and fire, which wrecked a number of towns in Iwate, Miyagi and Aomori provinces in the night of March 2nd.

The provincial Red Cross relief units lost no time in proceeding to the stricken areas, where they were soon joined by units from Tokyo and Niigata. The disaster worked the most havoc in Iwate Province where six Red Cross units had to contend with almost overwhelming odds in the performance of their task. By March 12th, however, 667 sick and injured had passed through their hands.

The casualties in Miyagi Province were relatively few, and the four Red Cross units were able to return to their bases within a week. Having rendered the necessary aid to the victims, members of the units made house-to-house distributions of medicaments to safeguard the inhabitants against gastro-enteritis and chills.

The balance sheet of the disaster was heavy, as the following figures show: 1,473 dead; 713 injured; 1,386 missing; 4,843 habitations demolished or washed away; 191 houses burnt out; 5,281 houses flooded; 1,250 boats swept from their moorings.

Modern Propaganda

Recent reports from the Red Cross of Japan indicate that the local sections are now making regular use of the cinematograph and broadcasting. Some idea of the number of people reached by this latter method may be gathered from the fact that there are some 1,500,000 wireless sets now in use in Japan. The Society has not been slow to harness modern progress to the service of the Red Cross ideal.

NEW ZEALAND

Earthquake Relief

A report has reached the League Secretariat describing the activities of the New Zealand Red Cross Society in connexion with the earthquake which shook Wairoa last autumn, causing great damage.

Immediately on receipt of news of the disaster, a member of the Red Cross Committee in Napier proceeded to Wairao to investigate the needs of the population. On his return, a public appeal was launched, the immediate response to which amounted to £596.12.3. in addition to innumerable gifts in kind. The greater part of this fund was expended on crockery and foodstuffs for distribution to 840 families. Sums received too late for the actual relief operations were expended on groceries which were issued, in the form of Christmas hampers, to 68 families in the earthquake area.

Re-habilitation of Napier

To celebrate the return of Napier to normal conditions after the devastating earthquake of 1930, a week of rejoicings was arranged. One of the features of these celebrations was a pageant, which paraded the streets of the town on three occasions during the week. Among the elements composing the pageant was a Red Cross "Float" escorted by girls attired in costumes representing the different national Red Cross Societies which had contributed towards the rehabilitation of Napier. On the float itself was a wounded soldier, tended by a Red Cross nurse in field uniform, symbolizing the Red Cross in War, and a boy in hospital being cared for by a Red Cross nurse in indoor uniform, denoting the Red Cross in Peace. It is estimated that over 3,000 people viewed the display, which cost the Napier Red Cross Executive only £2.8.0.

POLAND

Travelling Eye Clinics

Faithful to what has now become its annual custom, the Wilno committee of the Polish Red Cross organized last summer, from May 15th to September 15th, two travelling ophthalmological clinics which patrolled the region treating cases of trachoma which, in that part of the country, is endemic. From the statistics which have just been published relating to the activity of these clinics, it is evident that their popularity is growing year by year. Last year, 65,894 consultations were given, making a daily average of 424 for each clinic. In addition, 1,383 surgical operations were performed and 3,171 minor interventions. The staff of the clinics examined 13,337 school-children, 852 of whom were found to be suffering from trachoma, while 141 others displayed symptoms of the disease.

ROUMANIA

International Friendship

A Junior Red Cross group in a girls' school in Bucharest has been exchanging correspondence with a school in Kobe (Japan) since 1928. The spirit of comradeship engendered by such contacts is illustrated by a message addressed by these girls to their friends in the Land of the Rising Sun after the earthquake which ravaged Japan last March :

From far Roumania, we send you our heartfelt sympathy. You must not imagine that, because we are separated by thousands of miles of land and sea, we cannot realize your distress and feel what you are going through. We have heard about the terrible earthquake which has brought death into so many homes and tried so cruelly the courage of the Japanese nation. Please believe that we understand and sympathize with you in your misfortune, and join with you in waiting hopefully for better times. We speak a language different from your own, probably we think and live in another way, but mankind everywhere suffers in the same manner. We are deeply moved by your sufferings but are confident that the people of Japan will surmount their difficulties as they have done in the past.

SWEDEN

Gift for Hungry Children

The Central Committee of the Swedish Red Cross has placed 20,000 Kronen at the disposal of the Junior Red Cross Section to be utilized for providing under-nourished children attending the State schools with supplementary meals.

TURKEY

School for Nurses

The Red Crescent Nursing School, founded at Istanbul in 1925, had trained 115 nurses by the end of 1931. It is gratifying to note that, after their period of compulsory service in the Red Crescent hospitals, most of these nurses have continued to exercise their profession. If the present rate of progress is maintained, it is anticipated that, five or six years hence, the Turkish Red Crescent will be able to meet the entire nursing needs of the national hospitals through the graduates of its Nursing School, who are already working in thirty of them.

Realizing the value to its nurses of additional training in Europe and America, the Society has arranged lessons in German and English for certain of its more promising pupils to enable them to follow courses abroad. It has also founded a Nurses' Club with the object of developing the nursing profession, safeguarding professional interests and providing for the future of its members.

Fund-Raising Methods

The funds of the Turkish Red Crescent are derived from a multitude of sources, the most profitable being those resulting from monopolies accorded to the Society by the State. The Turkish Society is especially privileged in this respect.

The exploitation of the mineral springs at Kara-Hissar and the sale of the waters represent, perhaps, the most important source of revenue. Another productive monopoly is the sale of playing-cards which yielded 173,231 Turkish pounds last year. Next in importance comes the sale of charity stamps the income from which was £T.114.603.

The Society has secured from the Ministry of Justice the printing rights for all legal documents utilized in the Courts of Law and legal offices. Appreciable sums are also forthcoming from the sale of books of official receipt forms, to which are affixed charity stamps.

UNITED STATES

Annual Convention

The annual Convention of the American Red Cross which opened in Washington on April 24th, was one of the best attended since the world war, some 1,150 delegates being present. The inaugural speeches were broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company. Among the distinguished guests of the Convention was Dr. J. L. Biggar, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

President Roosevelt, although unable to attend because of his conferences with visiting statesmen, sent a message in which he expressed his deep interest in the work the Red Cross is doing and added that the Society might be called upon to take part in the national relief programme now under consideration. Following the reading of this letter, a resolution was passed assuring the President that the American Red Cross and its thousands of chapters and branches are at his service in any capacity which may best serve the nation during the present emergency.

In his address to the delegates, the chairman, Judge Payne, described the recent disaster operations of the Red Cross. In the six weeks prior to April 15th, he said, the Red Cross gave disaster relief in fourteen states. These disasters included the earthquake in southern California, tornadoes in the southern states and floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Judge Payne's address was followed by five-minute presentations of the services of the Red Cross. A schoolboy from Indiana, spoke on behalf of the nearly seven million members of the Junior Red Cross.

Mr. Douglas Griesemer, director of roll call and public information, stated that, despite the obstacles to enrolment presented by the widespread distress, the Red Cross membership for 1933 would be scarcely five per cent lower than last year.

The Convention closed on April 27th with the presentation, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the roll call banner to the State having registered the highest Red Cross membership in ratio to the population. The banner went this year to the State of Montana.

Juniors attend Convention

For the sixth consecutive year, Juniors were invited to take part in the National Convention of the American Red Cross. Despite prevailing conditions, the attendance of 232 Junior delegates was well in excess of that for the previous year. The preponderance of secondary school pupils resulted in a more mature discussion of the topics on the agenda and much was accomplished in the direction of extending the use and influence of the Junior Red Cross in high schools.

In a message to the young delegates, the director of the Junior Red Cross Division of the League congratulated American Juniors on their efforts to lighten the burden of their neighbours during the present period of anxiety and stated that these efforts on the part of Juniors had been general throughout the world.

From every little town and village, he said, comes the tale of cheerful and effective service... It should be an encouragement to you to realize how much can be accomplished if you develop the sense of kinship which is characteristic of the Junior Red Cross family. The greatest value of all this work lies in the wonderful spirit of service and collaboration behind it... By means of international school correspondence, you can prove to the world that there exists a body of youth trying to understand its fellows beyond national frontiers and constituting a promise of future peace among the nations. You can do great things everywhere because of your numbers and your Red Cross spirit.

The reply of the Juniors to this message contained the following passage:

During the past convention, we have learned much of the great effort made by the Junior Red Cross to aid the suffering throughout the entire world. We have heard stories of cheerful and helpful service from all over our Union and we are deeply impressed... It is a great encouragement to us, as it is to Juniors all over the world, to learn of the great amount of work which can be accomplished if the ever-present sense of international fellowship is developed. If you could have been present at the Convention, you would have seen for yourself our concern for our foreign neighbours.

Following the Junior Red Cross sessions at the Convention, a group of Junior Red Cross Chapter chairmen held an informal meeting and discussed means whereby Juniors can continue Red Cross service after they have left school. The discussions showed that great progress had already been made in giving high school graduates an opportunity to offer their services to the Chapter through the regularly organized Volunteer Service. Two other interesting plans were mentioned. One Red Cross Chapter intends to issue invitations to high school graduates to get in touch with the Chapter branch offices and undertake as their particular task the handling of local publicity for the Chapter. This would be done by making contacts with the press and also with editors of school bulletins and school publications to see that the Junior Red Cross activities in each school were given adequate mention. The other experiment, to be carried out in a city Chapter, will be an effort to use high school and college graduates who have had Junior Red Cross experience to serve as advisors or sponsors of Junior Red Cross councils or clubs in schools where activities show signs of lagging. Graduates who volunteer for this service will be given a special course of training for the purpose.

Life-Saving Courses

Nine first aid and life-saving institutes are to be conducted this summer under the auspices of the American Red Cross at different points of the national territory, with the object of training specially qualified persons for leadership in aquatics and watersafety activities. The courses will include instruction in first aid, life-saving, swimming, diving, boating, canoeing and recreational swimming, and will be divided into three categories: standard, advanced and special. Outstanding experts in physical education and aquatics have been engaged to give instruction in these subjects.

HOW AUSTRALIAN JUNIORS HELP

SERVICE TO SICK AND NEEDY CHILDREN

By PHILADELPHIA N. ROBERTSON,

Secretary-General, Australian Red Cross Society.

FROM the inception of the Junior Red Cross in Australia, the members have shown a keen desire to give help and comfort to sick and needy children, and this service has been marked by the liveliest initiative and enthusiasm.

Outstanding in the records of such work is the establishment of three Junior Red Cross Preventoria: "SHUNA", situated in the beautiful Blue Mountains near Sydney, "JUONG" a country home near Springwood, and "CUDGELO" at Ramsgate, beside the sea. These three Homes, maintained by the Junior members of New South Wales, have proved of inestimable benefit to the delicate children of soldiers, many hundreds of whom, when suffering from mal-nutrition or delicate health, have been preserved from serious illness by receiving good food, rest and care. The children practically live in the open air, sleeping on verandahs and having the joy and benefit of country walks or sea-bathing. The welfare of each individual child is studied by the matron in charge, and any necessary medical treatment or special diet ordered by the attending doctors is given.

During the past year, 217 children have been cared for in these Homes for a total number of 8,832 days. On the return of the children to their homes, parents frequently call at Red Cross Headquarters or write to express their delight at the improvement which has taken place in their little ones. This amelioration is often very marked. One very delicate boy of about six years gained 18 lbs during his stay of eight weeks at "Juong"; and an average gain of 1 lb per week was shown in the constantly changing stream of little girls admitted to "Shuna". A little girl from an outback township who had just been discharged from a Sydney Hospital gained nearly 28 lbs in weight while staying at "Cudgelo", and, for almost the first time in her young life, became completely free from pain.

Members of Junior Red Cross Circles in the vicinity of these Homes take a delight in visiting them, bringing gifts of garments, fruit and other dainties, and Circles throughout New South Wales vie with one another in raising funds which they remit to Headquarters for the support of these institutions.

Another valuable activity of the New South Wales Juniors is the provision of milk throughout the year for little children attending schools and kindergartens in the poorer quarters of Sydney who are in need of extra nourishment. Milk is also given, when needed, for a month at a time to boys and girls threatened with tuberculosis and awaiting admission to "Shuna". It is continued for a term on their return after discharge from the home.

The Juniors of East Gippsland, Victoria, by concerted efforts built a Children's Ward at the district hospital at Sale. The Juniors of West Gippsland, not to be outdone, performed a similar service for their hospital at Warragul. Equipment and gifts for these wards naturally followed, and the children are constantly devising plans for providing comforts for the inmates. It should be said here that begging in any form is discountenanced among all Juniors. Money contributions must be earned by personal effort.

Hospitals for children in the capital cities and Children's Wards in country district hospitals are a perennial source of interest to the Junior members. Many a cot bears above it the name of a Junior Circle as its donor, and the little occupants are visited from time to time with gifts for their comfort or amusement. Letters are written to other small patients and scrapbooks and dolls prepared for their entertainment.

"Hospital Days" are a recognized institution with a large number of Circles. These take the form of egg, soap, fruit, vegetable or jam days, and Juniors laden with baskets swarm into the hospital and deposit their offerings with the smiling matron. They are generally invited to visit the wards and see for themselves how much pleasure their gifts afford to the sick children. Juniors in the cities journey to the hospital by train or car. In the country spring carts, farm buggies or motor lorries are pressed into service. Complete statistics are difficult to obtain in regard to this activity as a large proportion of Circles do not furnish exact records, but reports received in one State alone show that during twelve months Junior Red Cross Circles contributed to hospitals over 130,000 eggs, and large quantities of jam, vegetables, soap, garments, books, etc.

The Juniors of Victoria have recently undertaken a service of outstanding importance in providing the salary of a trained Almoner, who works under the direction of the Children's Hospital in Melbourne amongst children suffering from infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis), which during the last few years has been unusually widespread. The suggestion to provide an almoner for these pathetic child victims of a cruel disease met with a response as warm-

hearted as it was generous, and the full amount for the year's salary was in the hands of the Junior Red Cross Committee long before the twelve months had expired. Encouragement was given to the undertaking by the provision, by a Melbourne resident, of a small car for the almoner to use upon her rounds, which take her over many miles each day.

The almoner visits in their homes the children who are still in the care of the hospital as out-patients, giving them specialized after-care and undoubtedly saving many from being crippled for life. She sees that the doctor's instructions are carried out, shows the parents how they can help, arranges for the supply of special appliances and sees that these are properly adjusted and readapted from time to time. Often, too, she arranges for some mental occupation for the pleasure and profit of the child, and acts generally as liaison between the patient and the outside sources of his or her welfare: physical, mental and moral.

In South Australia the Junior Red Cross has been honoured by an invitation to be represented on a Committee formed by the British Medical Association in co-operation with the Red Cross. The function of the Junior members is to provide publicity and raise funds for the purchase of serum and the treatment of patients. Practically the whole of the amount so far expended in the purchase of serum has been supplied by the South Australian Junior Red Cross. Junior Circles are now taking part in the compilation of a register of cripples in the State. When this is complete, further steps will be taken to investigate the cases with a view to supplying remedial treatment. A Circle in a country town recently defrayed the cost of board for a crippled child sent to Adelaide for treatment.

Apart from their constant work for hospitals and homes, the Juniors are busy in countless ways, and every post brings news of their varied activities. Soup, cocoa, milk or hot luncheons are provided during the winter for city children in poor quarters and warm clothing for those insufficiently clad; patchwork and knitted quilts are made for needy homes, special diet provided for schoolmates under the doctor, wood chopped and messages run for sick families.

In small communities especially, adult and Junior members of the Red Cross co-operate closely in their work. A Red Cross representative on a tour of visits to country branches called at a small school tucked away amidst blue hills. Leading to it was an Avenue of Honour planted with trees by the Junior Red Cross members. It was the day for the Red Cross meeting —Seniors and Juniors together. The adults rolled up in buggies, tied up their horses, and unloaded a fine collection of plump pillows which they had made. The pillows were covered with pillow-cases neatly stitched by the Juniors, and sent off to the district hospital.

Mindful of the wants of children of the many unemployed returned soldiers with whom the parent Society comes into contact, Circles freely contribute clothing and other gifts to Red Cross Headquarters for this special need. Several wheel cots have been purchased and are loaned out to children suffering from hip disease or other crippling disabilities; surgical boots, spectacles, special splints, medicines and footwear have been provided for others. Money to aid this and other projects is earned in diverse ways—penny concerts, bazaars, guessing and swimming competitions, growing vegetables and flowers and collecting gum foliage.

The membership of the Junior Red Cross of Australia now stands at over 90,000 for a population of 6,549,074 people (1932); and it is impossible to move anywhere amongst the school life of the country without finding evidence of the existence of the movement. In the annual reports of the large city schools and colleges, Junior Red Cross work has its own special record; in tiny schoolhouses in the far bush you will see on the walls the J. R. C. Health Rules and perhaps a gaily coloured poster or two picturing Juniors in other lands. On the teacher's desk or in the school library you may find a portfolio from Poland or Canada, from the United States or from Japan, and another in preparation as a reply.

Within the last two years the Junior Red Cross Committee in Victoria has enrolled as Associate members individual boys and girls who are unable to join a Circle. There are now over 600 Associates in different parts of the State, pledged to keep the health laws and to serve others. The ideals and aims of the Junior Red Cross are thus made known in many an isolated home, and the children are delighted to find themselves linked with Juniors in this and other lands.

Associates eagerly evolve means to carry out their pledge of service, and many give regular support to the Almoner, the Cupboard Fund and children's hospitals. Difficulties do not daunt them. One child wrote: "My sister and I are sending some toys for sick children. I am sorry they are late for Christmas, but Dad was so busy that he did not have time to go to the railway station which is 36 miles away". On busy farms the record of service often becomes of necessity Martha-like, consisting of such items as "helped to milk the cows", "made the beds for mother", "brought in the firewood". A tenderhearted girl entered on her information slip "Finished up my little brother's soup so that he should not be punished for leaving it"—an action which, although based on somewhat doubtful moral grounds, may have involved real self-sacrifice!

WHERE AND WHY JUNIORS FIND FUNDS

SUPPOSING a teacher, counsellor of a Junior Red Cross group, says to his pupils: ''We need more money for the Junior Red Cross fund. Everyone must try to bring me ten cents before next Saturday.'' There is every chance that the children will run home and say: "Dad, please give us ten cents for the Junior Red Cross''. And Dad will reply: ''What? Again!'', and wish the Red Cross a thousand miles away.

But if the teacher says: ''Remember, Juniors, the project you decided upon at the beginning of the year: you want to fill two baskets of fruit for the Old Ladies' Home and to send books and mufflers to the country school you have adopted. Let us see who is going to find the best way of earning money for this,'' the Juniors will probably get together and think up some good ideas. Then they will go home and say: ''Mother, I want to earn some money for the Junior Red Cross, so please let me do something to help you and pay me for it. May I wash up the dishes, or clean the shoes, or weed the garden, or set the table, etc...'' The parents will very likely be pleased and appreciative, and everybody will be happy: the teacher for finding a practical application of his lesson in civics, the pupils for having done something for others that cost them an effort, and the parents for seeing their children willing to make themselves useful instead of getting into mischief around the house.

The principle of Junior Red Cross fund-raising—which is adverse to all forms of begging—is based on this: the actual amount earned by the Juniors does not count as much as the amount of effort and imagination they display in earning it. And no one who has seriously studied the question can deny that the imagination displayed by Juniors in earning money is as broad and varied as the purposes to which they devote the funds thus earned.

A few instances will serve to illustrate this point better than any argument: a Junior in a small village school in Australia recently made several shillings by bringing home a neighbour's cow each night. Others thought of saving food scraps for sale to a poultry farmer. Two Juniors organized a circulating-library in their home, lending books to their comrades at a penny a copy. A group, wishing to hold a shoe drive for the Junior Red Cross Cupboard, cut out sheets of blotting paper into the shape of boots and sold the pieces to pupils. A Polish boy had the original idea of taking portrait photographs of his friends. A group in the same country made fifty satchels for sale, while another bound sixty books and with the proceeds bought soap, basins and towels for the school. A large sum was once raised in Brussels by a doll exhibition. The methods adopted vary with the regions and climes: Canadian Juniors shovelling snow and American Juniors picking cotton, while Czechoslovak Juniors collect goose feathers and chestnuts. British Juniors are great collectors of tinfoil. Old newspapers are gathered in all countries. Juniors in India frequently collect dead wood and draw water from wells, while Japanese children gather such things as shell-fish and empty bottles for sale. Bee-keeping and silk-worm breeding are popular in many places. From New Zealand comes a programme stating that ''every Monday evening at Red Cross headquarters a Junior Red Cross gramophone recital is held. Operas are explained and discussions invited. Admission is one shilling''. Siamese Juniors have occasionally raised money by making beautiful embroidered costumes for dolls, which are afterwards sold by auction during Red Cross Week and fetch high prices. The pupils of the class in English in an Albanian school decided to pay a small fine for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross for every word they failed to speak in English during the lessons.

To these various and original ways of making money must be added the more usual ones, including bazaars and entertainments, making articles for sale, etc. For instance, a sum of 5,000 pengös is raised every Christmas by Hungarian Juniors when they hold their annual exhibition and sell the handsome national embroidery on which they have worked busily all through the year.

In Greece, many groups have raised enough money to start school libraries or to buy school-books for needy pupils. A Victorian group devoted the prize-money it had won in a competition to the purchase of an invalid chair for a crippled boy. Later, these Juniors formed a personal friendship with this child and bought him a wireless set. Porto Rican Juniors one year raised 13,500 dollars, part of which was used to give scholarships to eight talented but needy students.

What prolonged efforts on the part of small groups of Juniors appear in such simple phrases as the following, taken from their reports: ''We paid the milk bill for a poor family of six throughout the winter:'' ''We gave hot meals to fifty underfed pupils every day for three months'', or ''We earned money to buy shoes for fifteen children who had to come barefoot to school in wet weather''.

Although the educational value of Junior Red Cross fund-raising is the main point, the sums raised by Juniors are by no means negligible. At the tenth anniversary celebration of the Czechoslovak Junior Red Cross, it was estimated that the Juniors of that country had devoted in the decade more than four million crowns to improve the health of their needy

comrades and to help the unfortunate in many other ways. In Yugoslavia, Junior groups for the past nine years have spent an average of two hundred thousand dinars on various service and relief activities. In a single year, they made 27,000 dinars through their manual workshops and more than 200,000 dinars by giving performances and plays. Bulgarian Juniors, during 1931-32, used almost 700,000 levas for various local service projects, and in Latvia the groups disbursed no less than 10,000 latts in helping the children of needy and unemployed families, in addition to the large sums expended by the Central Committee of the Junior Red Cross for canteens, warm clothing, etc.

When all the Juniors of a country concentrate their attention on one specific project, it is not long before they achieve their aim. A recent instance occurred in the Province of Victoria, Australia, when an appeal was launched in the Junior Red Cross magazine for a sum of £200 needed to pay the salary of an almoner to follow-up child patients recovering from infantile paralysis. Less than three months later, the necessary sum was raised. It is interesting to note that several friends of the Junior Red Cross, fired by the enthusiasm and energy displayed by the Juniors on this occasion, expressed the wish to share in the expenses, one of them even providing a motor-car for the almoner. Italian Juniors have for several years devoted an average of three hundred thousand lire to sending delicate children to summer colonies or paying for their medical treatment, while in France, an appeal contained in the Junior Red Cross magazine every spring encourages Junior groups to send from 40 to 60 children to the seaside during the holidays. Canadian Juniors concentrate all their efforts on their "Crippled Children's Fund", to which their membership fees and other voluntary contributions are devoted. Since this fund was established, a sum averaging thirty to forty thousand dollars a year has enabled a total of nine thousand children to receive treatment for curable diseases in the Junior Red Cross hospitals. A prominent Red Cross worker, after visiting one of these hospitals, said: "In my opinion, the work carried out by the Canadian Junior Red Cross is outstanding. Apparently hopeless cases of hare-lip, cleft palate, club foot, rickets and infantile paralysis are being remedied, and children who would have gone through life with a tremendous physical handicap are completely cured". Equally valuable work is being carried on in the Province of New South Wales (Australia) where Juniors support three preventoria for delicate children. Each issue of their magazine shows a new substantial sum added from hundreds of small contributions. Two thousand two hundred children have been nursed back to health in these Homes. It would be quite impossible to add up the sums spent by the seven million American Juniors in their effort to help the unfortunate. In a single city, they recently collected $1,400 during a drive for the unemployed. The New York Chapter alone reported one year that 5,075 dollars were given to the Red Cross for the children of disabled veterans, 3,750 to endow a child's cot in a hospital and 1,800 for flood relief, in addition to numberless gifts in kind.

The extent of imagination displayed vies with the useful purposes to which the funds are put; for instance, a New Orleans group decided to procure insulin for a child attending the local Charity Clinic whose parents could not afford it; and to do so they bought a puppy from the city pound for $2.50 and made a profit of $11.50 by raffling it. American Juniors also prove their true Junior Red Cross spirit by devoting a portion of their Service Fund to their National Children's Fund, which is mainly intended to assist the projects of foreign Juniors and to create bonds of friendship and goodwill between the children of the world.

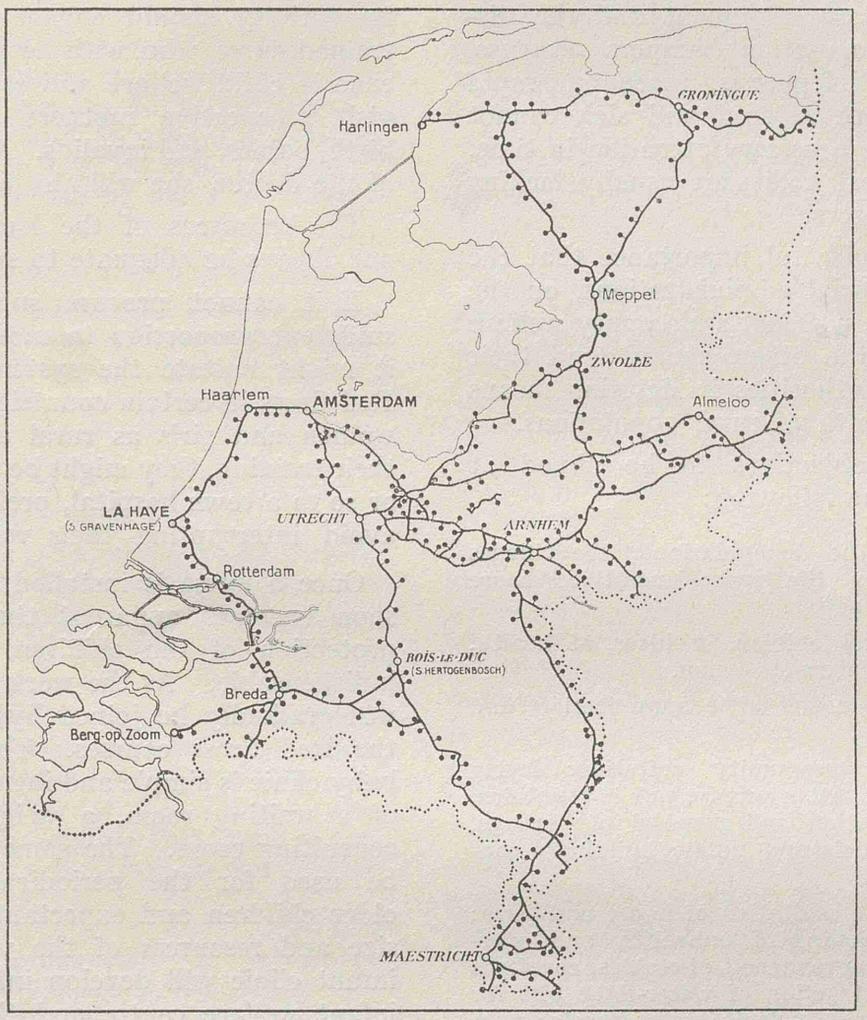
Mention has been made many times of those cases of disaster relief where Junior Red Cross contributions amounted to relatively important sums, such as the 65,000 francs collected by Belgian Juniors after a flood, the 45,000 drachmae expended by Greek Juniors on behalf of victims of an earthquake, the 5,000 dollars used by American Juniors to re-equip school libraries inundated in Florida, etc. Quite recently, some Japanese Juniors, having heard that the peasants in the north of their country were suffering from famine owing to the failure of rice crops, collected 1,565 yen and sent them to the victims with several hundred letters of sympathy. Juniors devote their money not only to relief at home but also to aid the victims of disasters that occur in other countries. When French Juniors collected about thirty thousand francs following a flood in their country, they received contributions from the Juniors of ten other nations. And when Porto Rico was swept by a hurricane, American Juniors sent 35,000 dollars to establish school canteens in the devastated region. Juniors in Venezuela forwarded money to Santo Domingo after an earthquake, while Dominican Juniors did the same for Nicaragua, and young Argentinians rebuilt a school in Paraguay.

These are only a few examples to give readers an idea of the manner in which Juniors in all parts of the world, by working together and keeping their hearts set on their tasks, can truly accomplish miracles. But far more valuable than the millions collected is the sum of good will and perseverance which the Juniors have put into these fund-raising efforts—a sum which, despite its magnitude, can never be shown in statistics.

HIGHWAY FIRST AID IN HOLLAND

THE continual increase in the number of motoring fatalities has raised a problem—in Holland as in other countries—to which the Red Cross could not afford to remain indifferent.

As early as 1927, the Netherlands Red Cross had lent its support to a private undertaking which placed kiosks, equipped with dressings and telephone, at a few strategic points along the public thoroughfares, the expenses being covered by plastering the exterior of the kiosks with advertising matter. This method, however, proved unsatisfactory in the long run as it was recognized that posts were needed not only where advertisements could be made to pay but wherever the density and peril of the traffic demanded them. It was imperative that some means should be found of having prompt aid rendered by skilled first-aid workers in the event of accident on any part of the territory, and that stocks of appropriate material should be instantly available for this purpose.



MAP OF HOLLAND
SHOWING TOPOGRAPHY OF FIRST AID POSTS

With a view to seeking a solution of this problem, a Commission was set up in March, 1930, composed of delegates of the Red Cross, the "Prompt Aid in Accidents" Association, and other relief and touring organizations. The Commission adopted the following principles as the basis of its work:

1) First aid should be available to the public at any hour of the day or night.

2) Such service should be absolutely gratuitous.

3) The main highways should be the first to be equipped with first-aid posts; in the towns, the medical service provides emergency aid when necessary.

It was further recommended that, in accordance with the French principle, the posts should be staffed by trained first-aid workers.

The great difficulty with any adequate system of first aid is to find the initial funds and provide for the maintenance of the work. In Holland, the realization of the scheme was facilitated by a generous contribution from the Red Cross and subsidies from different touring associations.

The installation of the posts closely follows the Belgian system. They are placed three miles apart, their proximity being indicated by a signboard bearing the Red Cross emblem. They are generally installed in wayside inns, garages or police stations, where there is an attendant, a telephone, and a list giving the numbers and addresses of the nearest doctor, hospital, priest and ambulance detachment. Each post is equipped with a stretcher and standard first-aid material. The guardian is responsible for replenishing the stocks as depleted. Medicaments and dressings are supplied free of charge by the Netherlands Red Cross. The Society also trains the necessary staff and exercises supervision over the posts, having appointed a member of its Executive Committee for this purpose. The rounds of inspection are facilitated by a car placed at the inspector's disposal by the Association of Commercial Motorists.

The Netherlands Red Cross has been instrumental, to date, in founding 331 first-aid posts on the Dutch highways. A party of foreign Red Cross delegates was recently privileged to visit a certain number of these posts, and was greatly impressed by their smooth and efficient running.

THE PROBLEM OF RURAL HYGIENE

From the theoretical standpoint, life in the country is healthier than in the town. In reality, however, urban sanitation and hygiene have made such immense strides of late years that, at the present time, death rates have declined in the big centres much more rapidly than in the villages.

The reasons for this are manifold. In the first place, the rural dweller lives within a traditional circle of ideas and is loath to adopt new habits or unfamiliar ways of thinking. Outside contacts are infrequent and the dispersion of the population hampers progress. Through lack of telephones, roads and rapid means of transport, injured and sick cannot always receive the necessary attention in time. Added to this, local bodies are usually lacking in financial resources.

It is therefore of vital importance that the central and provincial administrations, on the one hand, and the national and county welfare organizations on the other, should lend their aid to the local authorities in devising means to protect the health of rural populations.

The principal objectives to be aimed at in this field are the following:

(*a*) To prevent the depopulation of the villages by making country life more lucrative, more agreeable and more active.

(*b*) To train rural opinion in ideas of health, domestic economy and co-operation.

(*c*) To increase means of communication and transport.

(*d*) To introduce community sanitation: drying and drainage of soil, water supply, public fountains, road cleaning, collection and disposal of garbage, improvement of schools and public buildings, construction of baths.

(*e*) To assist in the sanitation of house and farm: demolition, reconditioning of unhealthy and overcrowded dwellings; improvement of stables, cowsheds and farmyards; construction of water-tight pits for manure, septic fosses, hygienic water-closets, pure water supply.

(*f*) To improve or institute health and medical services, possibly in collaboration with the social insurance organization.

How can the Red Cross help to bring about this desirable state of affairs? It obviously cannot undertake the entire programme by its own unaided efforts. The primary rôle of the Red Cross is to enlighten, to stimulate, to co-ordinate.

The requisite basis for any such programme is the education of public opinion; the rural population must be brought to realize that, by welcoming new ideas and seeking to act upon them, its health, wealth and happiness could be immeasurably enhanced. This might be achieved by means of posters, pamphlets, almanacs, lantern lectures or propaganda films, travelling exhibits, health demonstrations, competitions and Red Cross "Days".

After the ground has been carefully prepared in this wise and local interest aroused, courses in first aid and domestic hygiene will be started. These, in turn, will lead logically to the training of detachments and the formation of posts for the emergency care and transport of sick and injured. Last but not least, Junior Red Cross will be organized in the schools, for this is undoubtedly one of the most effective methods of influencing and preparing public opinion.

Every Committee which desires to extend its activity should engage the services of a trained nurse, who, with her widespread experience in child welfare and care of the sick, will visit prospective mothers, women in childbirth, babies, and invalids. Under the guidance of the doctor, she will also act as school nurse.

The resources of the local Committee will not always be adequate to support this service.

If it cannot procure subsidies or gifts in sufficient proportion to meet all its expenses, it might imitate the system adopted by the Red Cross in certain countries, and train young women and girls as rural aids. To complete their training, they might be sent for six months or so to a town hospital, preferably in winter to avoid interrupting their work on the farms.

Once a nurse is installed in the village, it soon becomes apparent that, for the better protection of the children, a baby clinic is indispensable. As the work extends, the nurse will gradually be joined by helpers trained in the Red Cross courses. The equipment of a baby clinic is simple and inexpensive; it consists of a waiting room, a weighing room and a consulting room. The same premises can also be used for the periodical examination of older children and expectant mothers. If the size and resources of the village permit, the infant clinic will develop into a maternal and infant welfare centre and thus, by successive stages, a Health Centre will be evolved.

In rural districts with no doctors, the Red Cross can do what has been done in a number of other countries, and organize travelling medical and nursing detachments. To obtain lasting results, the detachments must adhere to a fixed itinerary and return to each district at regular intervals.

These different activities are clearly not within the range of all the local committees, but, while all are being asked to undertake a minimum programme, each committee separately should study the possibilities of wider action. It is useless to attempt to take the villages by storm; progress must be slow and patient, for it can be productive only if the need for it is felt and desired by the majority of the population.

Dr. René Sand.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Board of Governors

The Netherlands Red Cross has designated Dr. Donker CURTIUS, the new Secretary-General of the Society, to represent it on the Board of Governors of the League in succession to the late Dr. van Slooten-Azn.

Contributions to League Budget

The Peruvian Red Cross has sent a contribution of 1,000 French francs towards the budget of the League for the current year.

Nursing Advisory Committee

As announced in the April issue of the Bulletin, the Nursing Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies is to meet in Paris from June 30th to July 3rd next. The members of this Committee will be asked to consider the following agenda:

1) Report of the Nursing Division of the League.

2) Report on the International Courses and on the scheme for the establishment of a Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

3) Florence Nightingale Medal. — Statement by Mlle Odier, member of the International Red Cross Committee.

4) Reports on the rôle of the nurse and the voluntary aid in time of public disaster.

5) Statement by Mlle Odier on the special training of nurses and voluntary aids for disaster relief.

6) Suggestions for nursing questions to be incorporated in the agenda of the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

It will be recalled that the Congress of the International Council of Nurses will be held in Paris from July 9th to 12th, and in Brussels from July 13th to 15th. The programme of this Congress was given *in extenso* in the October, 1932, issue of the REVIEW AND INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

International Courses

The presentation of certificates to the students completing the International Courses in Public Health Nursing and Nursing Administration, held at Bedford College for Women (University of London) in conjunction with the College of Nursing, will take place at Bedford College on June 23rd at 3.30 p.m. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society and of the Council of the College of Nursing, will take the chair and address the students on behalf of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The certificates will be presented by Dr. Alice G. Masarykova, President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross Society.

Speeches will be made by Sir George Buchanan, Senior Medical Officer at the British Ministry of Health, by Miss G. E. M. Jebb, Principal of Bedford College, and by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, President of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, and Chairman of the Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of the International Council of Nurses.

A reception will follow.

Lecture on Junior Red Cross

Mr. Milsom went to London on May 4th at the invitation of the British Red Cross Society to deliver a lecture at the Headquarters of the Society on "What the Junior Red Cross is Doing in the World To-day". Sir Arthur Stanley was in the chair and the lecture was attended by a number of Red Cross leaders as well as by members of the teaching profession, medical officers, Inspectors of Schools and members of educational organizations. An exchange of views followed the talk, in the course of which members of the educational world expressed their approval of the Junior Red Cross programme. Mr. Roger Raven, Vice-Principal of Goldsmiths College, University of London, said he thought the Junior Red Cross stood on very firm foundations, on account of its understanding of the growth and development of children; the sense of responsibility was fostered among the youngest children and the members were led, through graded instruction and encouragement to service, to intelligent understanding and co-operation.

Dr. Ralph Crowley, Senior Medical Officer at the Board of Education stressed the international aspect of the movement. He remarked that, when school children saw pictures of school children in other countries undergoing medical inspection, they were inclined to regard it as something really important, and not merely a tiresome imposition of the school authorities. He was also much struck by its simplicity of working and direct appeal. He had found that, in many schools where the Junior Red Cross is active, there is no difficulty in persuading the children to go to the dentist, because that is one of the qualifications for membership in the Junior Red Cross in those schools.

Mr. Milsom also gave a lecture at Manchester Square to the international students entitled "What a Red Cross Nurse Should Know about the Junior Red Cross", followed by lantern slides and a lively debate.

Missions

Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General left Paris on May 28th to visit the headquarters of the Spanish Red Cross at Madrid and to attend the VIIth International Congress of Army Medical and Pharmaceutical Services. Mr. Swift was accompanied by Dr. René Sand Technical Counsellor, and Señor A. R. Larrosa, Under Secretary General. While in Madrid, M. Swift and Dr. Sand represented the League at the 2nd International Air Ambulance Congress.

Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor, spent May 5th and 6th in Geneva, where he attended a meeting of the Study Commission for the Safeguarding of Public Health in Time of Crisis (League of Nations). On May 7th, he went to Brussels for the General Assembly of the Belgian Red Cross.

M. Georges Milsom, Director of the Junior Red Cross Division, visited London on May 4th to deliver a lecture on Junior Red Cross at the headquarters of the British Red Cross Society.

BOOK REVIEWS

Sophie Mannerheim. En Levnadsteckning av Berta Edelfelt. 1932. Holger Schildts Forlag.

Baroness Mannerheim was many things. She was an aristocrat in the best sense of this much mis-used word, a nurse whose greatness depended on a rare combination of heart and brain, an organizer both by instinct and training, and a writer whose gifts of verbal expression would assuredly have carried her far in this field had not her many other activities absorbed so much of her time and energy. Above all she was a great personality; all who came into intimate contact with her had that very real but indefinable impression which great personalities make on their surroundings. It was not merely that she was lovable and took a keen interest in the persons she met; she was also endowed by those magnetic qualities which all great leaders possess in some degree.

So even before her death Sophia Mannerheim had become a saga. And it was in the inevitable nature of things that her saga should be recorded, put down in black and white for the benefit not so much of her contemporaries as for future generations. For this is certain: Sophia Mannerheim will stand out as a great personality and leader in the nursing world for all time.

Her biographer is Berta Edelfelt, an old personal friend, to whom the Nursing Association in Finland and General Mannerheim's Infant Welfare League turned in July 1930, with the request that she should undertake this task. She hesitated long. But the call was so insistent and the material from which she could draw was so abundant that for these and various other reasons she felt ultimately obliged to undertake a mission which in her modesty seemed overwhelming. All who read this biography must, however, be impressed by the incalculable value of the personal touch which the writer has succeeded in infusing into it from beginning to end. She has reproduced numerous photographs of the principal persons with whom Baroness Mannerheim came into touch during her long and distinguished career; and it is interesting to study this portrait gallery of Scandinavian and other patricians.

This is not the place to refer in detail to Baroness Mannerheim's career from the period 1899-1902, when she studied nursing at St. Thomas's Hospital in London, to later years when she was President of the International Nursing Association and in charge of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies. Between those two periods she was filling one post after another with quiet efficiency. She was, for example, Matron of a hospital in Helsingfors between 1914 and 1928. During her latter years she was so much of an international figurehead in the nursing world that she came to be considered as the embodiment of all that the best nursing stands for in the minds not only of her compatriots but of nurses in every part of the world. It is therefore most sincerely to be hoped that this book which is published in Swedish will soon be translated into other languages in order that it may become the property of every nurse who means to "hitch her waggon to a star".

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Board of Governors

Chairman: Honorable John Barton PAYNE, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

Vice-Chairmen: Col. P. DRAUDT, Vice-President of the German Red Cross.
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Señor E. J. CONILL, Delegate of the Cuban Red Cross.
Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI, Delegate in Europe of the Japan Red Cross.

Secretary: Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mothercraft For Older Girls. By Hester Viney. Faber and Faber Ltd., London. 1933. Illustrated. Pp. 126. Cost: 3/6 net.

This concise handbook is addressed to older girls and young women anxious to fit themselves efficiently for the task of rearing healthy children. The author has brought to her task experience gained after many years of work among young women and girls in all classes of society. The book is freely illustrated and one of the most useful charts is that dealing with the weight of the child from month to month.

I Figli Illegitimi, by Giuseppe Tropeano. 2nd edition. Alberto Morani, Naples, 1933.

This work is a revelation—and condemnation—of the mediæval type of orphanage recently still so frequently to be found in Italy and elsewhere. The author retraces the wise reforms brought about in legislation and institutions since the foundation of the National Association for the Protection of Mother and Child in Italy.

La Medicina Sociale-Avviamento, by Giuseppe Tropeano. 4th edition. Alberto Morani, Naples.

Professor Tropeano, who teaches social medicine at the University of Naples, is among the pioneers of this science, to which he began to devote himself when conducting the anti-malarial campaign in Apulia from 1906 to 1911. Since that time he has never ceased to contribute towards the development of this new branch of medical art through the foundation of societies and by his writings. The success of his fundamental work on social medicine is confirmed by the fact that it has now entered upon its fourth edition. It is not a treatise but a relation of facts based on examples taken from national and social life in Italy. The author attaches considerable importance to the awakening of the health conscience among the people.

Statistical Procedure of Public Employment Offices, by Annabel M. Stewart and Bryce M. Stewart, New York. Russell Sage Foundation, 1933.

Remarkably well-informed, like all the publications of the Russell Sage Foundation, this book analyzes the methods of Labour Exchanges in different countries and suggests a plan of organization for the United States, based on the experience of three American "demonstration centres". A topical and useful publication.

Le Gérant: B. de Rougé.

IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS